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Country programme document

Ukraine

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Ukraine is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,210,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $36,270,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2018 to 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2017.

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Programme rationale

1. Ukraine has undergone dramatic changes in its political, economic, and social landscape for over a decade.[1] In recent years, significant progress has been achieved in a number of areas. The country met its Millennium Development Goal target for reducing child mortality ahead of schedule, and its infant and child mortality rates are now 8 and 9 per thousand live births, respectively.[2] Ukraine has achieved over 95-per-cent coverage of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, dramatically reducing the transmission rate by over 85 per cent since 2001.[3] Reported enrolment levels of children of secondary-school age in full-time education were at 99.4 percent in 2015.[4]

2. The strong economic growth experienced by the country until 2008 was unfortunately not accompanied by much-needed structural changes, leaving systemic weaknesses unresolved, including in the social sectors. Institutional reforms begun in 2004 were compromised by political and social instability, compounded by the 2008 global financial and economic crisis and the conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014, which led to a sharp economic downturn from which the country is now recovering.[5]

3. The crisis in eastern Ukraine is negatively affecting the country's stability, economy and social fabric, and it continues to create new and complex humanitarian needs for children and their families. By the end of 2016, an estimated 4.4 million people were affected by the conflict, an increase of 0.7 million[6] compared with 2015. Of these, 3.8 million (including over 1 million children) required humanitarian assistance.[7] A total of 1.7 million people were registered as internally displaced persons countrywide.[8] The conflict has exacerbated structural and geographic disparities and revealed pockets of extreme deprivation among children due to insecurity, displacement and disruptions in access to critical services and social benefits.[9]

4. Progress made in reducing poverty was reversed in 2015, and it remains a major barrier to equity, especially for children. Every third household with children lives below the poverty line. Large families face the highest risks; having one child raises the risk of relative poverty by 17 percent and three or more children by 42 percent. Income inequalities overlap with other deprivations for children and have a clear geographic dimension, with rural areas most disadvantaged. The social-protection system currently absorbs over 31 per cent of the consolidated budget expenditures, but it is highly skewed towards cash-based instruments rather than services.

5. In health, major bottlenecks include poor quality of care, inadequate infrastructure, especially in rural areas, and the widespread practice of unofficial fees for services.[10] In

[1] Ukraine United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, Draft 28 February 2017.
[2] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Millennium Development Goals Ukraine: 2000-2015. National Report, 2015; United Nations Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, Report 2015.
[3] UNDP, Millennium Development Goals Ukraine: 2000-2015. National Report, 2015.
[4] Ibid.
[5] World Bank, Economic Update, 2016.
[6] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Ukraine. Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Human Rights Watch. World Report 2017.
[10] Renaissance Foundation/Soros Foundation, Health Index Research Instrument, 2016; UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children in Ukraine, 2015.

2012, out-of-pocket payments accounted for 54 per cent of health expenditure and represent a significant barrier to the utilization of health services.[11] Since 2008, child immunization rates dropped from full coverage to 23 percent in 2015 for the final dose of the combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (DPT-3), due to system bottlenecks related to procurement and a general decline in confidence in vaccine safety.[12] This situation poses serious health-security issues, as demonstrated by the 2015 polio outbreak.[13]

6. The education sector faces longstanding barriers to quality education, especially for children and adolescents with physical or mental disabilities, who experience difficult access to mainstream education.[14] Roma children are over-represented in special education and segregated schools, while school dropout rates are high among Roma girls[15]. Enrolment in preschool education in rural areas is 65 per cent as opposed to 95 per cent in urban areas.[16] Furthermore, there are pressing concerns about the disruption of education for internally displaced children and children living in conflict areas.

7. Child-protection efforts remain fragmented across sectors. Notwithstanding the efforts to prevent family separation and institutionalization, the number of children separated from their families remains high (over 88,000 in 2015), while alternative family-oriented care systems are insufficiently developed.[17] Children with disabilities represent an increasing proportion in state institutions.[18] In 2016, the Government introduced a national initiative on early intervention to support families of young children with special needs and prevent institutionalization. UNICEF estimates that some 90,000 children are living on the street[19] and are at high risk for sexual abuse and exploitation, substance abuse, violence from the authorities and HIV.[20] Services for such vulnerable children and their families are now being put in place, but face major social and financial barriers to scale-up.[21]

8. Improvements in justice for children has led to a sharp reduction since 2010 in the number of children remanded to judicial care.[22] Those remanded to custody are still subject to lengthy detention, poor access to health and education services and limited options for rehabilitation and reintegration.[23] In addition, children continue to have their rights violated as they come into contact with the law.

9. Ensuring gender equality and addressing gender-based violence remains a challenge.[24] Internally displaced women, girls especially, are vulnerable to sexual violence and

[11] Ibid.
[12] UNDP, Millennium Development Goals Ukraine: 2000-2015. National Report, 2015.
[13] See World Health Organization (WHO), Poliomyelitis (polio) transmission in Ukraine interrupted, but efforts must continue to protect children.
[14] UNDP, Millennium Development Goals Ukraine: 2000-2015. National Report, 2015.
[15] UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children in Ukraine, 2015.
[16] UNDP, Millennium Development Goals Ukraine: 2000-2015. National Report, 2015.
[17] UNICEF, Evaluation of the 2012-2016 country programme of cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and UNICEF, 2017.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Assessment and dynamics of most-at-risk adolescents, UNICEF Ukraine estimates, available from https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/ukr/pidlitki_grup_riziku.pdf, 2015.
[20] Ibid.
[21] UNICEF, Impact of Social and Economic Changes on Factors of Social Vulnerability of Children in Ukraine, 2015.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Ukraine, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2017.

trafficking.[25] The network of shelters for victims of domestic violence is inadequate, as are referral and survivor-centred services for children and adults.

10. Ukraine suffers from a range of environmental problems, with outdated and heavily polluting industry, a dearth of protected natural areas and poor environmental sustainability[26] that threaten children's health and well-being. While coverage with safe water supply has reached 98 percent since 2012 at the national level,[27] the conflict in eastern Ukraine has revealed the vulnerability of populations whose access to water and sanitation services relies on outdated infrastructure.

11. Lessons learned point to two areas that need special attention. Firstly, the humanitarian and development responses need to be better integrated to address policy and programme gaps, strengthen resilience and build social cohesion around children.[28] Secondly, the paucity of data in the country represents a major barrier for priority-setting and decision-making across all programme areas[29] and sectors, from administrative data to population-based survey data. The last census is from 2001 and the last multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) from 2012. Disaggregation of data on children is not routinely practised. Of particular concern is the limited availability of real-time data about the situation of children in some areas affected by the conflict.[30]

12. The new wave of reforms currently underway, seeking to rapidly tackle longstanding governance, social and economic bottlenecks, provides a gateway to addressing critical vulnerabilities and closing the equity gaps for children in Ukraine. The decisive move towards decentralization is enabling a higher level of responsiveness and customization of services to local needs. The health and education sectors are embarking on major efforts to change financing arrangements and establish standards for greater inclusiveness and enhanced quality.[31] Changes are also ongoing in the social-protection and justice systems. The Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine are focused on social cohesion, peace and justice, poverty reduction and social inclusion.

13. These developments represent a unique opportunity for UNICEF to build upon its credibility as an impartial advocate for children and its willingness to innovate and to leverage its convening role to work across sectors engaging with a diverse range of partners.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The overarching goal of the country programme is to contribute to the progressive realization of the rights of all children in Ukraine and to the reduction of equity gaps. The critical role of UNICEF will be to actively engage in efforts to accelerate critical systems reforms, ensuring that the best interests of children are a primary consideration, and to prevent any possible reversal in children's and adolescents' rights during a period of rapid

[25] Ibid.
[26] UNDP, Millennium Development Goals Ukraine: 2000-2015. National Report, 2015; Ukraine United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, Draft 28 February 2017.
[27] Ukraine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012, 2014.
[28] Ukraine United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, Draft 28 February 2017.
[29] Ibid.
[30] OCHA Ukraine. Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017.
[31] Ministry of Health of Ukraine, National Health Reform Strategy for Ukraine 2015-2020, 2014; Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. The New Ukrainian School. Conceptual Principles of Secondary School Reform. 2016.

transformations, or arising from the conflict. While contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Ukraine, the results are fully aligned with the draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, and are an integral part of four thematic pillars of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022.

15. The country programme will achieve its goals through evidence-based advocacy, policy advice and technical support in the fields of social protection, child protection, education, health and environment, with social inclusion as an overarching concern. The programme will support the decentralization process, equipping and empowering local structures and communities to take advantage of new decision-making powers and budgets, while enabling the development of national-level standards and regulatory frameworks. UNICEF will strengthen its engagement in policy work, increasing its investment to test innovative approaches to service delivery and model specific mechanisms for quality social services for all children.

16. Special attention will be given to children with disabilities, children growing up without parental care, displaced or most-at-risk adolescent boys and girls and children living in poverty or rural areas, as well as Roma boys and girls. UNICEF will continue to maintain a balance between humanitarian, recovery and development interventions, incorporating conflict-supportive programming and peacebuilding, while addressing vulnerabilities and building resilience.

17. UNICEF will enhance its evidence-gathering to support advocacy and social communication around critical child rights issues, and catalyse a wide range of partnerships to mobilize support and build alliances for the priority results of the programme of cooperation, continuing its engagement with development partners and leveraging investments on behalf of vulnerable children. Alliances with the Parliament as well as non-traditional partners and networks of parent groups will be explored. The country programme is also aimed at strengthening the participation of civil society representatives in policy development and accountability processes by convening stakeholders, developing capacities and building a range of networks.

Social inclusion and macro policies for children

18. The component will address the drivers of social exclusion across core domains of children's lives in order to advance equity for children and improve social welfare and protection policies. Another aim is to keep children at the forefront of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Monitoring the multidimensional aspects of child poverty will contribute to shaping an intersectoral response. Special attention will be dedicated to strengthening the knowledge base in support of social-protection systems reforms and building effective partnerships, especially with the World Bank and the European Union, to leverage their support.

19. The programme is aimed at improving the performance of cash transfers in reducing poverty among vulnerable children and their families, including displaced children, and to broaden the social-protection system beyond cash transfers by strengthening intersectoral approaches and synergies. UNICEF will work closely with the Ministries of Social Policy and Finance to maximize the impact of public expenditure on children and equity and provide sound evidence for children's rights to be considered a priority in results-based budgeting and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.

20. In a selected number of newly consolidated municipalities, UNICEF and its partners will design models of locally driven, intersectoral response addressing child deprivation, which can be adopted across the country. Social-protection work at the local level will prioritize the expansion and strengthening of case management and integrated social

planning for vulnerable families. Special efforts will be made to engage local communities and their most disadvantaged members in this process, promoting the participation of adolescents in local affairs.

Child protection in all settings

21. The component will improve the capability of justice and social welfare systems to support vulnerable and disadvantaged children and families, with a focus on linkages across all relevant sectors. It will contribute to preventing the separation of children from their families, while accelerating the de-institutionalization process. The programme will also be strongly focused on enabling children with disabilities to fulfil their potential, and will continue to provide policy and technical advice for greater attention to most-at-risk adolescents and to move the justice system away from inappropriate and punitive approaches.

22. UNICEF will partner with key actors to accelerate the transformation of the country's childcare systems into high-quality prevention and alternative family-based care, taking advantage of the newly decentralized decision-making and budgeting processes. The programme will continue to advance early identification and intervention services for young children with disabilities or at risk of developmental delays and their families, and to empower parents to make good choices for their child and prevent unnecessary separation. The involvement of parents and caregivers in the design of coordinated health and social services will be facilitated through establishment of a national parent's forum and by strengthening parent group networks.

23. The programme will continue to provide protective measures, such as mine risk education and psychosocial support, for children on both sides of the conflict line, progressively expanding in scope and reach to inform national policies and systems to address more pervasive forms of violence.

24. The component is aimed at ensuring that most-at-risk children and adolescents remain high on the political and social agenda. UNICEF will work with the health and social systems to develop tailored and inclusive programmes for boys and girls at greatest risk, including those living on the street in major cities. Stronger collaboration between civil-society responses and government structures will enable the scaling-up of promising interventions and contribute to changing harmful social norms, including those that reinforce negative gender norms.

25. Greater coordination between child-protection systems and the legislative, judicial, law enforcement and probation branches of Government will enable better access to justice for all children. This will include a focus on children coming into contact with the law as witnesses or seeking redress. UNICEF will support the development of alternatives to incarceration and for diversion from the formal justice system for children and young people, promoting restorative and social-service responses, such as conflict resolution and rehabilitation. Legislators and law enforcement authorities will be equipped with cutting-edge skills to apply child-friendly justice and to develop modern normative frameworks that underpin justice for children.

All children learn

26. This programme component will consolidate the innovations introduced in various education settings as part of the humanitarian response in eastern Ukraine, with a view to progressively shifting from supply-driven to quality-oriented interventions for the improvement of learning outcomes. The safe-school concept, integrating the principles of

child friendliness, school safety and a protective learning environment, will be the entry point for UNICEF support to national education reform, with a particular emphasis on extending preschool education opportunities and ensuring inclusiveness across the education spectrum.

27. In line with European standards and benchmarks, UNICEF will assist the Government in shaping school curricula towards competency-based approaches and foster education opportunities that are more inclusive for vulnerable children, such as Roma children and children with special needs. Early-intervention efforts will be linked to this programme, as will efforts to prevent gender stereotyping. UNICEF will also provide technical advice for a systematic analysis of the results of the Programme for International Student Assessment to generate evidence for policy dialogue and reforms towards improving the quality of education and learning outcomes for all children. In the area of early learning, UNICEF will partner with the Ministries of Education and Health to promote alternative models of preschool education and child development, drawing upon successful experiences from other parts of the region and globally. Particular efforts will be made to address violence in schools, including bullying. Investments in a well-tailored education information management system will provide robust data and information for policymaking.

Early years of healthy life and beyond

28. Through this component, the programme seeks to close critical gaps in maternal and child health, with a particular focus on re-establishing universal immunization coverage and achieving the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. To this end, UNICEF will engage in the development of policies aimed at improving children's access to quality health services, and will also continue to support the health components of the humanitarian response to ensure uninterrupted access to services in the conflict-affected areas.

29. Essential packages of integrated services for children and women, and related policy and legislative standards, will contribute to reducing the high burden of out-of-pocket health costs falling on families. The programme will also foster positive and equitable parenting and promote health-seeking behaviours by adolescent boys and girls.

30. The programme will enable the stepping-up of efforts to urgently address the unacceptably low immunization coverage in Ukraine. UNICEF will provide technical advice to enhance national forecasting, procurement and management capabilities of the vaccine supply, increase demand by rebuilding trust among the general public and health professionals and improve the capacities of health providers. Success will require sustained high-level political commitment at the national and subnational levels among all stakeholders, including private-sector actors.

31. This component will also continue to support efforts towards the elimination of new HIV infections in children, with certification expected by the target date of 2020. UNICEF will promote the scale-up of integrated medical and psychosocial services, including outreach for especially vulnerable populations, among them young women who use drugs and their children.

Water and sustainable environment

32. The component is aimed at ensuring that children and their families, on both sides of the conflict line, have equitable access to sustainably managed water and sanitation services and improved hygiene behaviours in communities, schools and health facilities. These results will also directly contribute to UNDAF outcomes supporting recovery in Eastern Ukraine. On the basis of a UNICEF water risk assessment, and taking into account the

evolving situation, support will continue to be focused on the physical infrastructure of schools and the rehabilitation of water systems, with an emphasis on water quality, while at the same time fostering intersectoral cooperation and social cohesion at the local level.

33. The development of a national strategy to address the environmental risks faced by children in Ukraine will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 13 targets, taking to the national level the good practices learned in improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene in conflict-affected areas. UNICEF will invest in generating new evidence and advocacy to demonstrate the impact of environmental change on children and highlight children's perspectives in building resilient communities.

Independent child rights monitoring for results and accountability

34. The programme will work with key stakeholders to address severe gaps in the availability, disaggregation, analysis and use of data on the situation of children in Ukraine. It will also strengthen independent national institutions for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, as well as related accountability systems, including through wider use of U-Report and collaboration with civil society.

35. UNICEF will continue to support the Government to uphold commitments made under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and will facilitate a national process to define a set of indicators to measure major equity gaps for children and track progress towards closing them.

36. UNICEF will also make technical expertise available to the Office of the Ombudsperson and the Presidential Commissioners for Children and Disabilities, so as to enhance their effectiveness in ensuring that the Government and other duty bearers respond to child right violations throughout the country, including in conflict-affected areas.

Programme effectiveness

37. UNICEF will actively support cross-sectoral linkages around programme outcomes, overcoming critical bottlenecks to collaboration among ministries and enabling national and local systems reforms to achieve results for children. As part of regional and intercountry cooperation, knowledge about effective services for children will also increase through the exposure of national partners to tested models from other European countries. While maintaining the leading voice for children in Ukraine through its external communication, UNICEF will address social norms across relevant areas, drawing on advanced methods of public advocacy and communication for development.

38. The country programme will build upon its network of field offices in conflict-affected areas of Ukraine, not only to provide swift humanitarian action but also to capture learning from the humanitarian engagement and ensure those feeds into recovery and development action at the national level. Collaboration between field offices and the national programmes will be enhanced, adjusting the skill sets and competencies to match evolving role and expectations. The humanitarian response function will be mainstreamed throughout the country programme.

39. A gender review of the programme of cooperation will optimize ways in which gender is mainstreamed across programme areas, or where targeted interventions may be required. A special focus on adolescents will run throughout all outcome areas, with particular attention to facilitating their participation and voice in decision-making.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Social inclusion and macro policies for children	900	3 000	3 900
Child protection in all settings	850	9 000	9 850
All children learn	800	7 000	7 800
Healthy early years and beyond	800	7 000	7 800
Water and sustainable environment	200	6 500	6 800
Independent child rights monitoring	1 100	2 200	3 300
Programme effectiveness	560	1 470	2 030
Total	**5 210**	**36 270**	**41 480**

Note: Other resources (emergency) for the humanitarian response in Eastern Ukraine is estimated at $15 to $20 million per year.

Programme and risk management

40. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

41. The major risk to the country programme is that the conflict may worsen, potentially leading to further large-scale population movements and limited access, which may seriously constrain programme delivery. Slow economic recovery and the costs of the conflict may continue to limit fiscal and political space for social-sector reforms and undermine attention to equity. Having well-defined contingency plans while ensuring flexibility in the operational response of UNICEF will be critical.

42. Achieving the country programme goals calls for an unprecedented level of collaboration by national and international partners. The Inter-Ministerial Council on Child Rights will provide high-level coordination, with the Ministry of Social Policy acting as the main coordinating ministry for UNICEF cooperation.

Monitoring and evaluation

43. The programme of cooperation will strengthen monitoring and evaluation activities to track the country's progress in reducing socioeconomic disparities and inequities. UNICEF will contribute to the collection, analysis and reporting of administrative data and statistical reports produced by line ministries and other national bodies, with focus on improving the national capacity to disaggregate data. UNICEF will contribute to the planning and analysis of surveys and will support the next round of MICS. A special-needs assessment will inform programming for most-at-risk adolescents.

44. The indicators in the integrated results and resources framework will form the basis for regular reviews, and will serve to track progress towards targets and for course corrections. Progress reviews will be held annually.

45. Two thematic programme evaluations will be conducted: an evaluation of the early intervention efforts of Ukraine in 2019 to prepare the ground for scaling up and in support of de-institutionalization efforts for vulnerable children; and a formative evaluation of UNICEF support to the education sector in 2020. An in-depth case study of the UNICEF humanitarian response in Ukraine will be also conducted to draw lessons for the design of recovery and development work. An independent programme evaluation in 2021 will place a special emphasis on equity, gender mainstreaming and the building of linkages across programme components.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Ukraine – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2018-2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2-4, 6, 9, 12, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23-26, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38 and 40.

National priorities: Strategy for Sustainable Development "Ukraine–2020", Poverty Reduction Strategy, National Health Reform Strategy for Ukraine 2015-2020, The Government of Ukraine concept of local self-governance and territorial power reforming, The Government of Ukraine New School Concept

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF

By 2022:

- People, especially from most vulnerable groups, enjoy equitable access to integrated, targeted social services and social protection
- People enjoy equitable access to quality, gender-sensitive, patient-centred, integrated health services;
- Children and youth, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, have better access to quality education
- Communities, including internally displaced persons and most-vulnerable people, are increasingly resilient and benefit from recovery measures built into all sectors to allow equitable access to quality services and support.

Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution

- Percentage of the poor covered by the state social support
- Percentage of consolidated municipalities that established a system of integrated social-protection services
- Percentage of pre-primary age children who are enrolled in pre-primary education or an organized early learning/care and education programme
- DPT-3 vaccine coverage
- Percentage of people who feel safe in their community in eastern Ukraine

Related draft UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Areas:[1] 1-5

[1] The final version will be presented to the UNICEF Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2022, evidence-driven, integrated and equitable social protection policies, efficient financial allocations and family-friendly local service provision are in place to address the social exclusion of children in Ukraine.	1.1 Percentage of families with children living below the national poverty line B: 29% (2015) T: 14% (2022)	State Statistical Services	Strengthened family policies, including equal parental duties, addressing key drivers of social exclusion are approved. The social-protection system, especially in the conflict-affected regions, is capable of effectively identifying and responding to income poverty and the social vulnerability of children. Public-finance management and local-governance systems for the adequate, efficient and equitable allocation of resources and the delivery of services for children are developed and enacted.	Ministry of Social Policy (MSP), World Bank, European Union, United Nations partners, subnational authorities, civil society organizations (CSOs)	900	3 000	3 900
	1.2 Percentage of poor children receiving a child or other social grant B: 58% (2015) T: 75% (2022)	MSP statistics					
	1.3 Percentage of men on parental leave (children under 3 years). B: 3% T: 10%[2]	MSP estimates					
	1.4 Percentage of newly consolidated municipalities with a functioning and resourced system of integrated social protection services. B: 0 (2017) T: 20% (2022)	MSP statistics					
2. By 2022, the most vulnerable children in Ukraine benefit from more-child-friendly and family-oriented social welfare and justice systems.	2.1 Number and percentage of residential-care institutions for children (0-4 years) transformed into family-focused services, in line with international standards.	Ministry of Health (MoH) statistics	Subnational administrations are able to implement mechanisms for meeting the needs of all children and their families. The justice system has comprehensive alternative	MSP, Ministry of Justice, MoH, Prosecutor General's Office; World Bank, European Union, subnational authorities; CSOs,	850	9 000	9 850

[2] This is part of Ukraine 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 5, indicator 5.2.2).

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	B: 0 (none of the 40 institutions) (2017) T: 16 (40%) (2022)		mechanisms and judges are able to provide preventive and restorative responses for children, including strengthened mechanisms for redress. In at least 10 priority regions with the highest needs, national and local capacity and resources exist to provide adequate early-intervention services for young children and their families. National and subnational institutions throughout the country have the increased capacity to provide integrated health promotion and health and social services to the most at-risk adolescents.	including parent networks			
	2.2 Annual number and percentage of children in conflict and contact with the law (14-17 years) sentenced who receive a custodial sentence. B: 14.2% (2016) T: 7% (2022)	Supreme Court statistics					
	2.3 Percentage of general public respondents who express readiness to accept children with disabilities as close friend/family member. B: 13% (2014)[3] T: 30% (2022)	Surveys commissioned by UNICEF					
	2.4 Percentage of most-at-risk adolescents who have access to and utilize social services B: 54%[4] (2014) T: 100% (2022)	Most-at-risk-adolescents risk-assessment surveys and size estimation					
3. By 2022, all children and adolescents in Ukraine, especially those disadvantaged and affected by the conflict, have access to inclusive	3.1 Percentage of pre-primary age children (3-6 years) who are enrolled in pre-primary education. B: 57.7% (2015)[5]	Ministry of Education (MoE) statistics	The education system is able to provide greater access to children aged 3-6 years, especially the most disadvantaged, to quality and inclusive early learning services.	MoE, World Bank, European Union, subnational authorities, CSOs, local community groups	800	7 000	7 800

[3] "Research of knowledge, attitudes and practices towards family and state type of care for children and towards children with special needs", In Mind, 2014.
[4] "Taking stock of the UNICEF Ukraine MARA Programme 2011-2014", UNICEF, 2014.
[5] State statistics service of Ukraine, 2015.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)* RR	OR	Total
and quality school education and early learning.	T: 70% (2022)		The capacity of the education system is increased to provide quality education for children and adolescents aged 3-18 years through inclusive, violence-free and competency-based learning, including social, emotional and functional competencies. The education system has a stronger capacity to support the completion of a full cycle of compulsory inclusive education for all children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged and those in conflict areas, including their timely enrolment in grade 1.				
	3.2 A nation-wide mechanism to identify children of compulsory school age who are not enrolled and/or not attending school is in place and functioning effectively. B: Non-existent (2016) T: Out-of-school children are identified through implemented and functioning mechanism (2022)	MoE reports					
	3.3 Percentage of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics, by sex B: TBD from 2018 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) T: Increase by 10% (2022).	Annual PISA survey					
	3.4 Percentage of children in conflict-affected settings whose interrupted access to education is resolved, annually[6] B: 0 (2017) T: 100%	Harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) reports					
4. By 2022, all children	4.1 DPT-3 vaccine coverage	World Health	Increased demand for and	MoH, National	800	7 000	7 800

[6] "Children living along the contact line", UNICEF 2017.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
and pregnant women in Ukraine, including in situations of humanitarian crisis, utilize improved quality and affordable mother and child health-care services.	B: 23% (2015)[7] T: >90% in all regions (oblasts) (2022)	Organization (WHO/UNICEF estimates	appropriate provision of childhood immunization is established. Public institutions have the capacity and resources to deliver quality and accessible services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Health reform is guided by evidence-based policies and has sufficient budgetary frameworks and capacities to deliver quality maternal, newborn and child health services.	Public Health Centre, WHO; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, World Bank, United States Agency for International Development, subnational authorities, CSOs			
	4.2 Rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV B: 3.3% (2014)[8] T: <2% (2022)	Case reports of confirmed new HIV infections in children					
	4.3 Percentage of children under 5 years of age with access to a package of essential and affordable health services B: 70% (2016)[9] T: 80% (2022)	Ongoing annual nationwide household survey of informal payments and of access to and satisfaction with care					
	4.4 Adolescent pregnancy rate, per 1,000 girls (15-19 years) B: 27.3 (2015) T : 20 (2022)	State Statistics Service					
5. By 2022, all children in conflict-affected settings have access to safe drinking water and reduced exposure to any environmental risks	5.1 Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water. B: 92.7%[10] (2015) T: 95% (2022)	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, WHO/UNICEF survey	Humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations are met through community-oriented water, sanitation and hygiene response. Sustainable and reliable water	Ministry of Occupied Territories, Ministry of Regional Development, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian	200	6 600	6 800

[7] WHO/UNICEF estimates.
[8] Information Bulletin of the Centre of Public Health and Research March 2017.
[9] Health Index. Ukraine. The International Renaissance Foundation, Kiev International Institute of Sociology and Public Health School of National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, 2016.
[10] WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2015.

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	5.2 Percentage of targeted population in in humanitarian situations provided with sufficient quantity of quality water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene annually B: 0 (number of population – Humanitarian Response Plan - annually) T: 100%	HACT reports	services are operational in conflict-affected areas. National plan addressing environmental degradation and climate change, including environmental risks faced by children, are developed and adopted.	Affairs, United Nations Development Programme, European Union, bilateral partners, water management companies, subnational authorities, schools			
	5.3 Environmental risks faced by children in Ukraine are mitigated in an integrated fashion. B: Environmental risks are partially addressed inside sectors (2018) T: Integrated environmental risk-reduction strategy is developed and implemented. (2022)	Sustainable Development Goal reports					
6. By 2022, the rights of children in Ukraine are effectively monitored and clear mechanisms for accountability are established through a child-rights monitoring system.	6.1 Percentage of child-rights indicators, including in humanitarian settings, monitored by independent, national child rights institutions B: 0 (2016) T: 80 percent (2022)	Ombudsman reports	Production of disaggregated administrative data on children at the national and sub-national levels is improved. Enhanced ombudsperson system responds to child-rights violations in both conflict and non-conflict settings.	National Ombudsperson, Commissioner for Child Rights, Commissioner for Disabilities, National Statistical Office European Union, CSOs and human rights groups	1 100	2 200	3 300
	6.2 Percentage of critical yet pending Convention on the Rights of the Child concluding observations enacted	Ministry of Social Policy (MoSP) statistics					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	B: 0 percent (2017) T: 10 percent (2022)						
	6.3 Unified database on gender-based violence survivors established to provide sex and age disaggregated data for children and adults B: No unified database (2017) T: Unified system of police and MoSP statistics established and utilized (2022)	MoSP					
7. The country programme is effectively coordinated, managed and supported to achieve results for children.	Percentage of indicators in country programme scorecard on track B: 100 percent (2017) T: 100 percent (annually) Percentage of country programme outputs reported as on track or achieved B: 100% (2017) T: 100% (annually)	UNICEF annual review reports	Humanitarian and development responses are integrated. Real-time monitoring of child-related crises using RapidPro is in place. Strengthened coordination across sectors and cross-cutting issues is applied throughout the programme of cooperation. Standards for reducing harmful practices and demand for essential services and enhancing positive parenting practices are in place.	All UNICEF partners in Ukraine	560	1 470	2 030
Total resources					**5 210**	**36 270**	**41 480**